

Volcano Hall of Fame Cards

Use Internet or library resources to match the volcanoes in the Cascade Range (listed below) to the facts in the Volcano Hall of Fame. Write the name of the volcano below the number on each card.

Crater Lake
Mount Baker
Mount Rainier

Glacier Peak
Mount Garibaldi
Mount Shasta

Lassen Peak
Mount Hood
Mount St. Helens

Medicine Lake Volcano
Mount Jefferson
Newberry Volcano

Mount Adams
Mount Meager
Three Sisters

VOLCANO

1

- Highest volcano in the Cascade Range
- Most threatening volcano in the Cascades because of its closeness to large populations
- Produced one of the largest-known lahars (mudflows) in the world (5,600 year – old Osceola Mudflow)
- Covered by as much ice and snow as all of the Cascade volcanoes combined
- Native Americans named this volcano Tahoma

VOLCANO

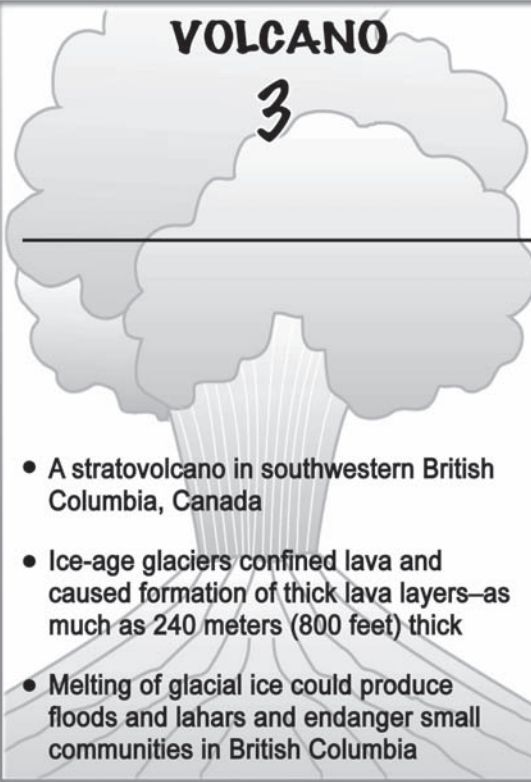
2

- Most recently erupting volcano in California (1914-1917)
- Home to only Cascade volcano with bubbling mud pots, roaring fumaroles, and boiling hot springs
- Volcanic ash blown as far as Nevada during 1917 eruption
- Native Americans named this volcano Tehama



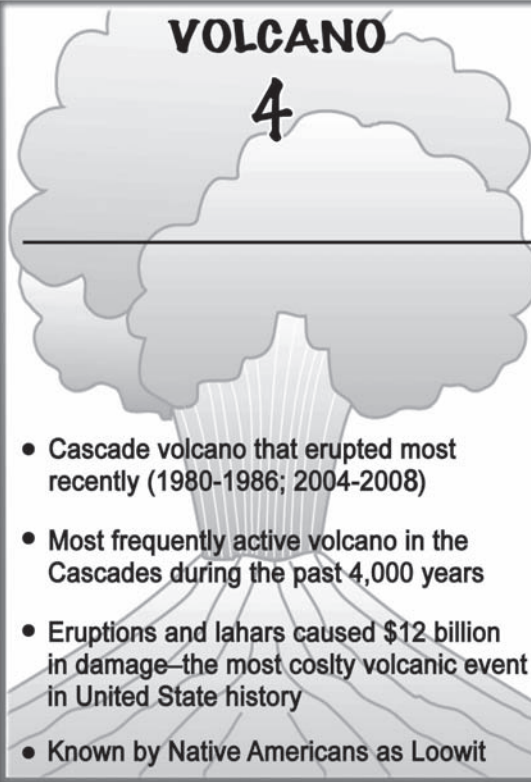
Volcano Hall of Fame Cards continued...

VOLCANO
3



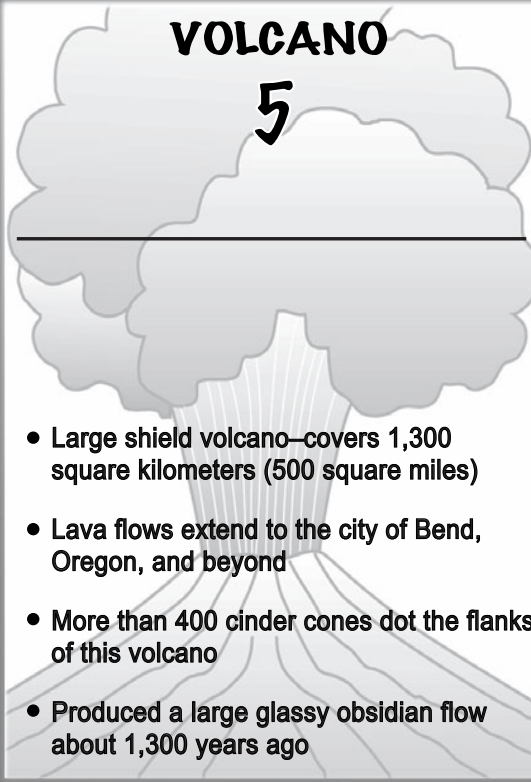
- A stratovolcano in southwestern British Columbia, Canada
- Ice-age glaciers confined lava and caused formation of thick lava layers—as much as 240 meters (800 feet) thick
- Melting of glacial ice could produce floods and lahars and endanger small communities in British Columbia

VOLCANO
4



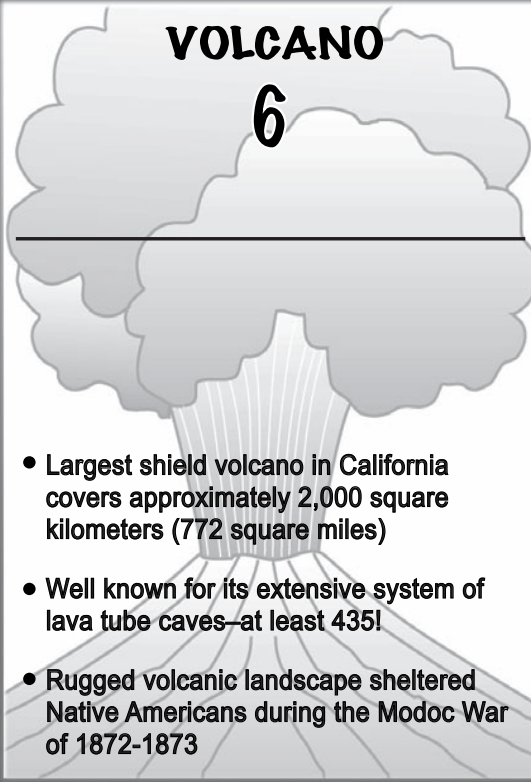
- Cascade volcano that erupted most recently (1980-1986; 2004-2008)
- Most frequently active volcano in the Cascades during the past 4,000 years
- Eruptions and lahars caused \$12 billion in damage—the most costly volcanic event in United State history
- Known by Native Americans as Loowit

VOLCANO
5



- Large shield volcano—covers 1,300 square kilometers (500 square miles)
- Lava flows extend to the city of Bend, Oregon, and beyond
- More than 400 cinder cones dot the flanks of this volcano
- Produced a large glassy obsidian flow about 1,300 years ago

VOLCANO
6

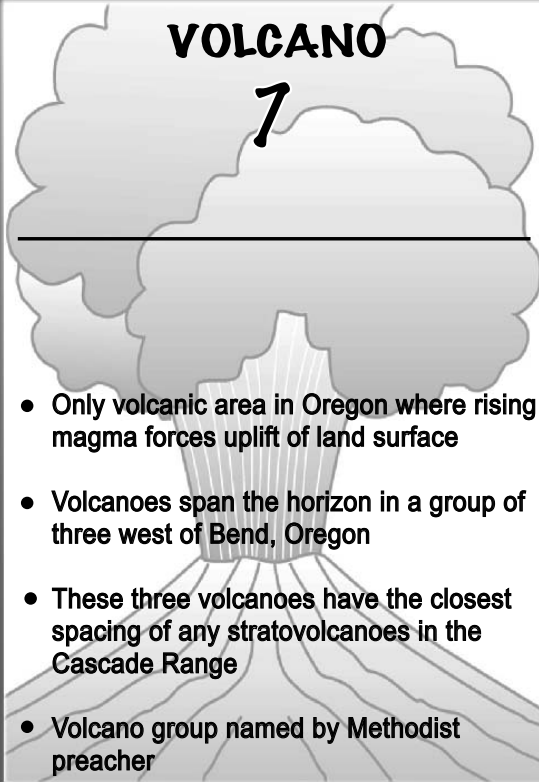


- Largest shield volcano in California covers approximately 2,000 square kilometers (772 square miles)
- Well known for its extensive system of lava tube caves—at least 435!
- Rugged volcanic landscape sheltered Native Americans during the Modoc War of 1872-1873



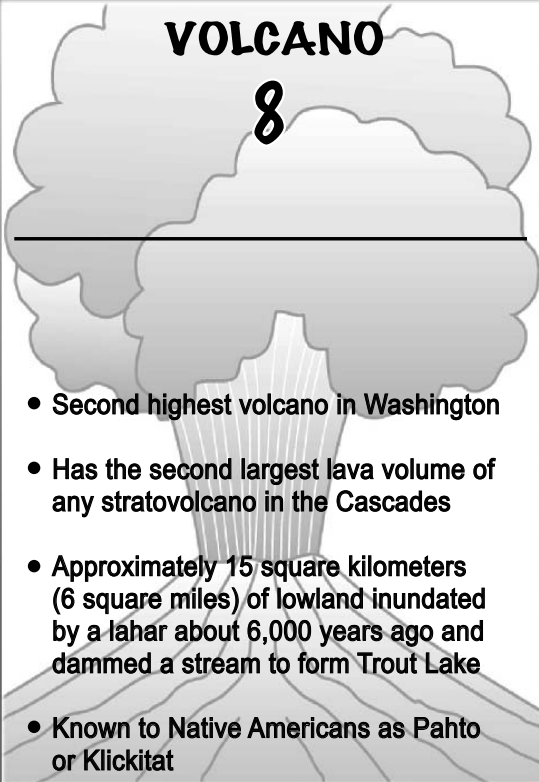


Volcano Hall of Fame Cards continued...



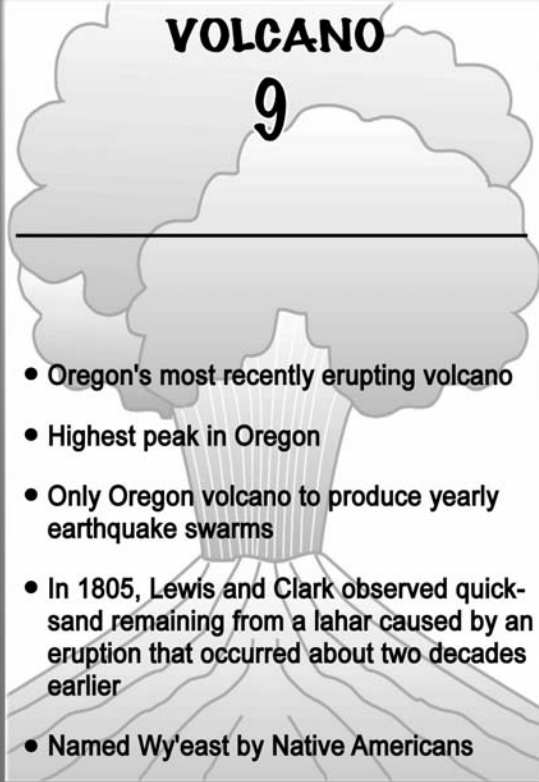
VOLCANO
7

- Only volcanic area in Oregon where rising magma forces uplift of land surface
- Volcanoes span the horizon in a group of three west of Bend, Oregon
- These three volcanoes have the closest spacing of any stratovolcanoes in the Cascade Range
- Volcano group named by Methodist preacher



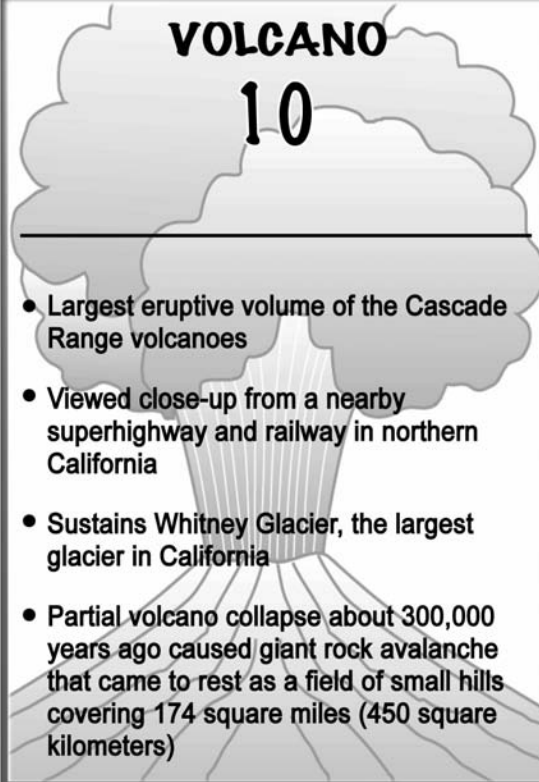
VOLCANO
8

- Second highest volcano in Washington
- Has the second largest lava volume of any stratovolcano in the Cascades
- Approximately 15 square kilometers (6 square miles) of lowland inundated by a lahar about 6,000 years ago and dammed a stream to form Trout Lake
- Known to Native Americans as Pahto or Klickitat



VOLCANO
9

- Oregon's most recently erupting volcano
- Highest peak in Oregon
- Only Oregon volcano to produce yearly earthquake swarms
- In 1805, Lewis and Clark observed quicksand remaining from a lahar caused by an eruption that occurred about two decades earlier
- Named Wy'east by Native Americans



VOLCANO
10

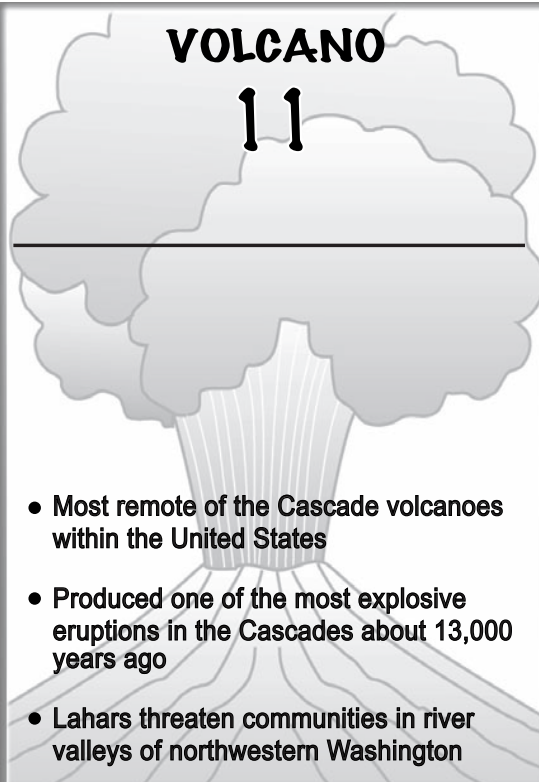
- Largest eruptive volume of the Cascade Range volcanoes
- Viewed close-up from a nearby superhighway and railway in northern California
- Sustains Whitney Glacier, the largest glacier in California
- Partial volcano collapse about 300,000 years ago caused giant rock avalanche that came to rest as a field of small hills covering 174 square miles (450 square kilometers)





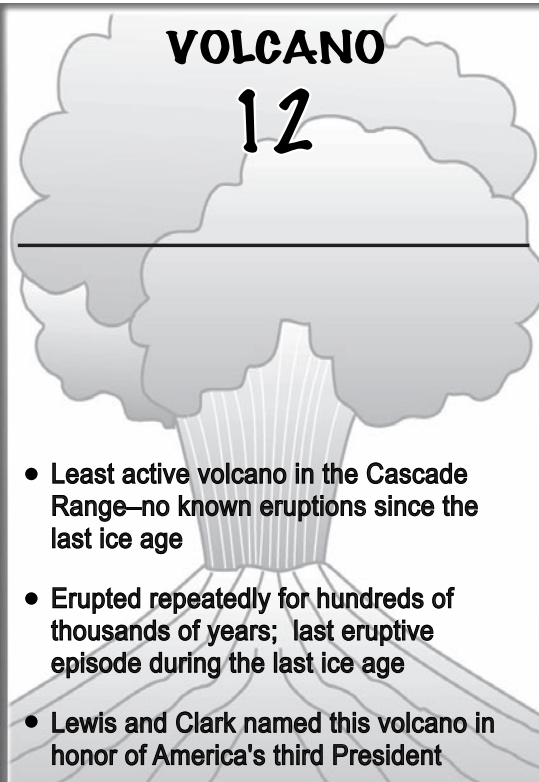
Volcano Hall of Fame Cards continued...

VOLCANO
11



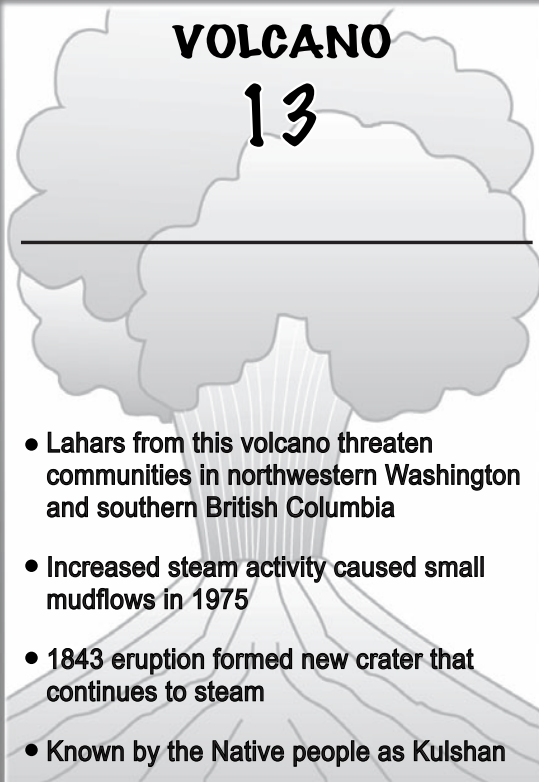
- Most remote of the Cascade volcanoes within the United States
- Produced one of the most explosive eruptions in the Cascades about 13,000 years ago
- Lahars threaten communities in river valleys of northwestern Washington

VOLCANO
12



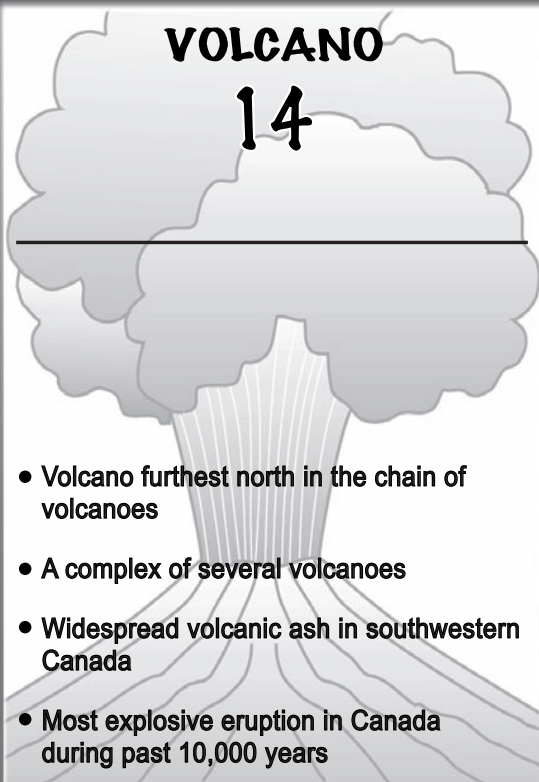
- Least active volcano in the Cascade Range—no known eruptions since the last ice age
- Erupted repeatedly for hundreds of thousands of years; last eruptive episode during the last ice age
- Lewis and Clark named this volcano in honor of America's third President

VOLCANO
13



- Lahars from this volcano threaten communities in northwestern Washington and southern British Columbia
- Increased steam activity caused small mudflows in 1975
- 1843 eruption formed new crater that continues to steam
- Known by the Native people as Kulshan

VOLCANO
14

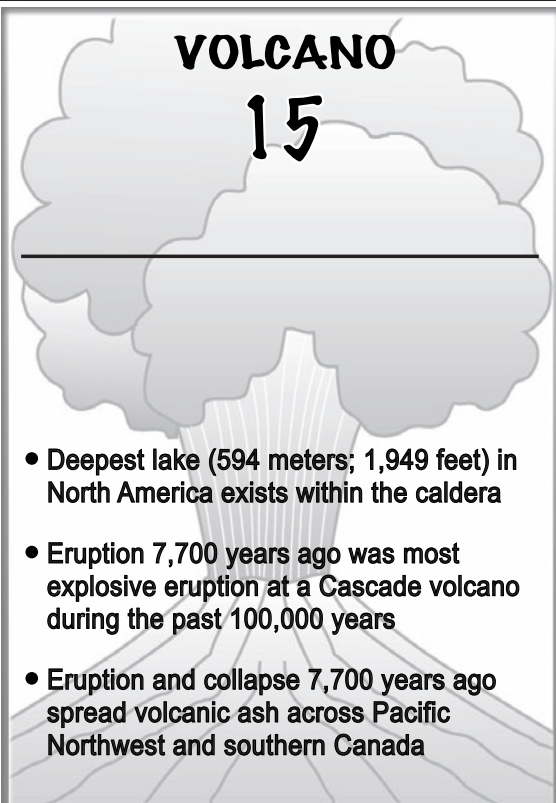


- Volcano furthest north in the chain of volcanoes
- A complex of several volcanoes
- Widespread volcanic ash in southwestern Canada
- Most explosive eruption in Canada during past 10,000 years



Volcano Hall of Fame Cards continued...

VOLCANO
15



- Deepest lake (594 meters; 1,949 feet) in North America exists within the caldera
- Eruption 7,700 years ago was most explosive eruption at a Cascade volcano during the past 100,000 years
- Eruption and collapse 7,700 years ago spread volcanic ash across Pacific Northwest and southern Canada